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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1-HUM

1. The Ministry of Agriculture was divided into two General Directorates and several lesser Directorates, as follows:
 - a. Service for Machinery and Tractors (SMT) which was housed in a building opposite the Ministry of Agriculture and was the center for all SMT stations throughout Rumania. Each station had various types of agricultural equipment for ploughing, harrowing or harvesting within its jurisdictional area. [redacted] results were usually extremely poor and the damage to machinery and equipment great because of the lack of training or incompetency of the peasants to use the equipment. In certain cases, even children were used to operate the tractors and other equipment. 50X1-HUM
 - b. General Direction Gostat (Gospodariile Agricole de Stat) Collective Farms was housed in the same building as the SMT. Its main function was to administer the work at all state farms.
 - c. Le ser Directorates included technical and agricultural education, cadre, bookkeeping, planning, and collective farms administration.
2. The farmlands in Rumania fell within three categories: state farms, collective farms and privately owned farms.
3. In 1948 and 1949, the Government made large investments for the improvement of animals and the cultivation of rice. In 1950 and 1951, investments were almost completely stopped. The farms Gospodaria Manastireo and Spantor Ilfor had been increased by 1000 hectares in rice fields alone; the farm Gospodaris Brates was increased by 1200 hectares.
4. In 1948 and 1949, significant investments were made in the technical section for such items as stables for milk cows, pig sties, protection screens for sheep and large installations for poultry breeding.
5. Eighty poultry centers were established throughout the country. Incubator sections in particular were established at Baneasa (Ilfov), Ruda (Prahove), Iasi, Timisoaru, Cluj and, in 1951, in Slighisoara. The capacity of each of these

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incubators was 285,000 eggs; there were also smaller incubator stations set up in Spantor (Ilfor), Toporu Vlasau, Brates and Corurlui. The results were not satisfactory because of the inexperience of the employees and because of the constant meddling of the Communist Party members.

6. The percentage of hatching was 40 to 45 per cent of the larger stations and 15 to 25 per cent for the smaller stations. The raising of chicks was even more disastrous with mortality reaching as high as thirty per cent in 1948. [redacted] there were 280,000 one-day-old Leghorn and Rhode Island red chickens and 60,000 ducklings (Khaki Campbell). In 1949, only 45 per cent of the eggs hatched. The death rate with the imported ducklings was 60 per cent in 1948 and for those hatched in Rumania, it was even higher. High mortality was due to lack of care plus diseases such as Coccidiosis, cholera, and diphtheria; pox. 50X1-HUM
7. The cattle situation was equally poor. Bulls were imported [redacted] in order to improve Rumanian breeds. Nevertheless, the production of milk was low. Half of the cattle had tuberculosis, brucellosis and other ailments.
8. Hundreds of "fattening farms" had been established for breeding but results had been poor because of high mortality rate caused by diseases.
9. The rice production in 1950 was extremely poor, a fact which promoted government officials to jail hundreds of people in rice-producing areas.
10. The Sub-directorate of Agricultural Education established a large number of training schools in localities which, in cooperation with the Agricultural Universities of Bucharest, Cluj and Iasi, the National University of Bucharest, and the Zootechnical Institute, offered a great variety of courses in horticulture, swine breeding, sheep raising and dairy farming.
11. The Sub-directorate of Cadre was the central clearing house for all cadre chiefs of all agricultural sub-stations. The personnel for each sub-station was dependent on the central cadre which had files on all workers with their biographical data and interrogation reports noted. The Cadre had the power to hire, fire and transfer all employees and did so depending on the political views of the employee. 50X1-HUM
12. The Sub-directorate of Collective Farms had about 1,000 farms under its jurisdiction. The peasants who were recruited to constitute these collective farms never remained very long; [redacted] many cases where a collective farm consisted of over 100 peasants at its creation but dwindled to 10 or 15 persons after a year's operation. The departing proceeded to the towns where they sought employment at factories. 50X1-HUM
13. Products of collective farming were distributed on the basis of the number of days worked by the peasants. Distribution took place only after the State's share had been subtracted, the borrowed seeds replaced, and the SMT "payment" had been given. Taxes were then paid. The balance was divided among the workers. While such balance was greater than that left to owners of private lands, it was because an effort was made to encourage the creation of as many collective farms as possible. 50X1-HUM
14. The Minister of Agriculture was Vasile Vaida [redacted]

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